

REDWOOD HOME PLANS

by
*California
Architects*



Redwood Home Plans

By CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTS

Before You Build:

Home builders are advised to retain an architect and to secure a reliable contractor, both of whom are expert in small-home design and construction—who are equipped, by training and experience, to interpret one's visions; to plan with charm and fidelity to detail; to specify the right materials; to employ thorough and skilled workmen; intelligently to supervise construction—who are, in short, in position to turn over to you, complete in every detail, your well designed, carefully planned, honestly built dream-home.

But if, for one reason or another, the personal services of an architect are not available, then we urge you to choose for your home a design and a plan having real and unquestioned architectural worth, rather than one picked at random from unknown sources.

Designs by California Architects:

The designs included in this (4th) revised edition of "Redwood Home Plans by California Architects" are *not* commonplace printed plans. Each one is by a competent architect; most of them were selected for special merit by the Jury of Award from entries submitted by forty-eight certified Architects in the "Small, All-wood House Competition" held under auspices of the San Francisco Chapter, American Institute of Architects. Every design has been built, many times, for home owners who are satisfied with the results obtained; each design is worthy of careful thought and study; that one design (and floor plan) which comes nearest meeting your needs will make for you a worth-while home.

Build Your Home Well:

And care has been exercised by the architects who have written the specifications for these small homes—a care which will reduce depreciation to a minimum and protect your investment for all time. For example: for uses involving contact

with the ground and exposure to the weather the architects have called for California Redwood which, impregnated by nature against decay, lasts indefinitely; for framing lumber, protected by the Redwood outer walls, a wider latitude is possible; for panelled walls and beamed ceilings the romantic soft-toned beauty of Redwood offers limitless possibilities.

It is, then, important that specifications—prepared by the architect who originated each of these worth-while designs—be followed if you are to secure full value for the money invested in your dream-home.

Where and How to Obtain Plans and Specifications:

Working instruments for each of the designs here illustrated are ready for delivery immediately upon receipt of order accompanied by remittance. (They will *not* be forwarded C. O. D.) Orders may be forwarded through your local Redwood lumber dealer or direct from the California Redwood Association, 24 California Street, San Francisco, California.

Prices of Working Instruments:

Design	Page	Price First Set*
Eureka	6	\$21.00
Belmont	7	16.00
Chateau	8	16.00
Pilgrim	9	21.00
El Nido	10	16.00
Tom Thumb	11	16.00
Tudor	13	21.00
Cottage	19	16.00
Pioneer	21	16.00
Sacramento	25	21.00
Terrace	26	16.00
Amsterdam	27	21.00
Westover	28	16.00
Patrician	29	16.00
Twosome	31	16.00

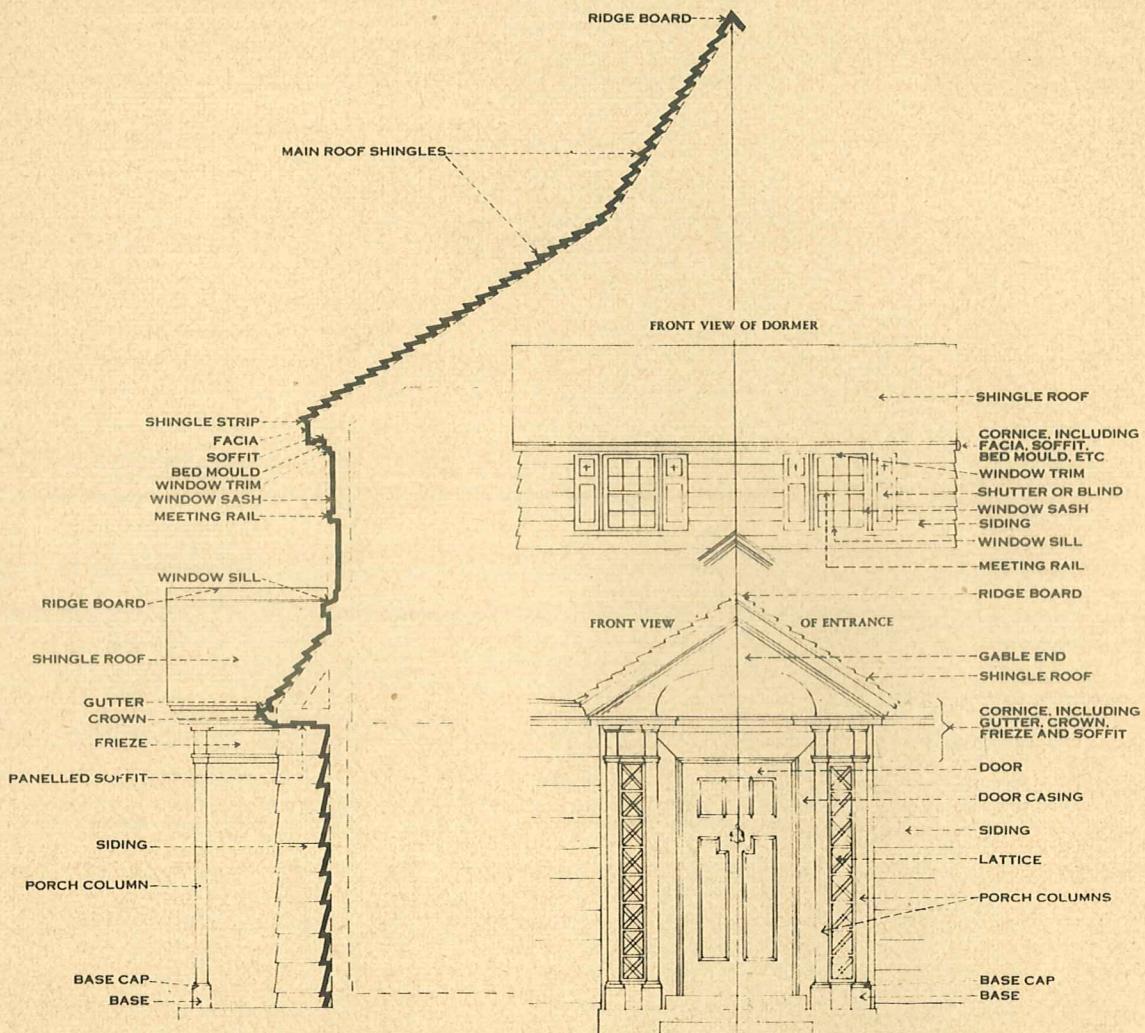
*Additional sets if ordered with the first set, will be furnished at \$1.75 per set.



W. M. CLARKE
Photographer

E. A. TITCOMB
Architect

WHERE TO USE REDWOOD—"it lasts"
For the Exterior



THIS illustration shows at a glance approximately twenty-five typical standard uses for which Redwood is particularly adapted.

Wherever exposure is severe this remarkable wood will serve for tens and even scores of years without replacement.

Redwood's remarkable durability is due to a chemical impregnated by Nature in every cell, which renders the wood an unsuitable food for the agencies that cause rot and disintegration.

Redwood is easy to work—builders like to use it. It makes up without waste, is free from pitch, "stays put," and comes in wide, clear lengths. These facts

have made Redwood a favorite for siding. In some of the older communities on the Pacific Coast, homes so constructed have been found in excellent condition, though built fifty to one hundred years ago.

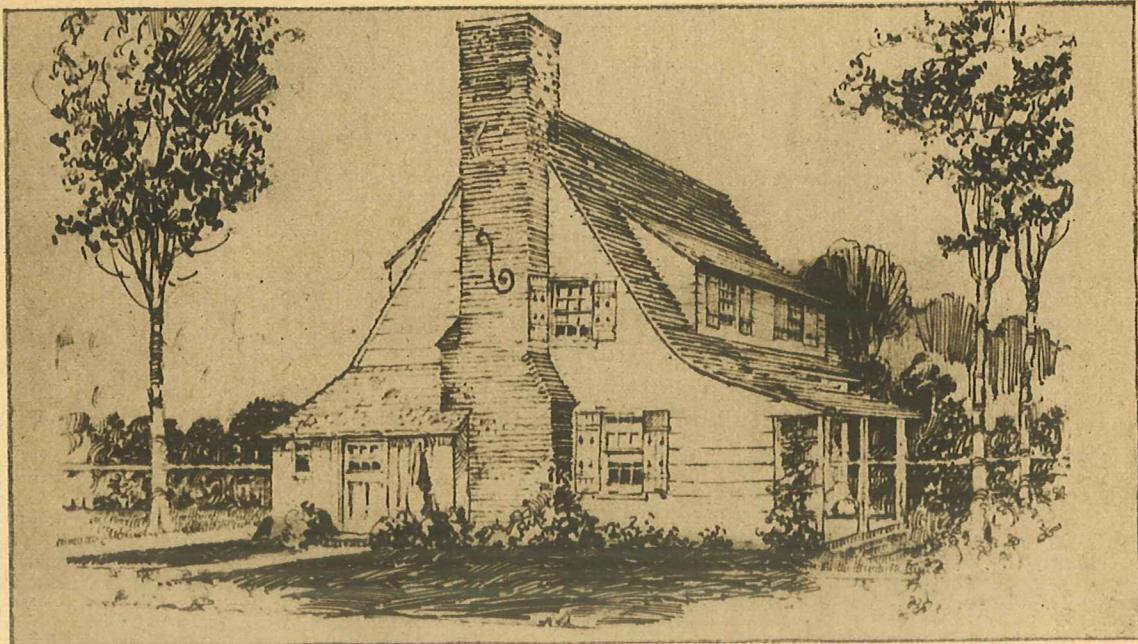
Redwood is a fire resistant and retardant, too. It contains no pitch nor oil to feed flames. Redwood roofs are exceedingly difficult to ignite and easy to extinguish.

For porch columns, shutters, lattices, and the specialized uses mentioned in the illustration, Redwood will contribute the same desirable qualities that render your home attractive and trouble-free for generations.

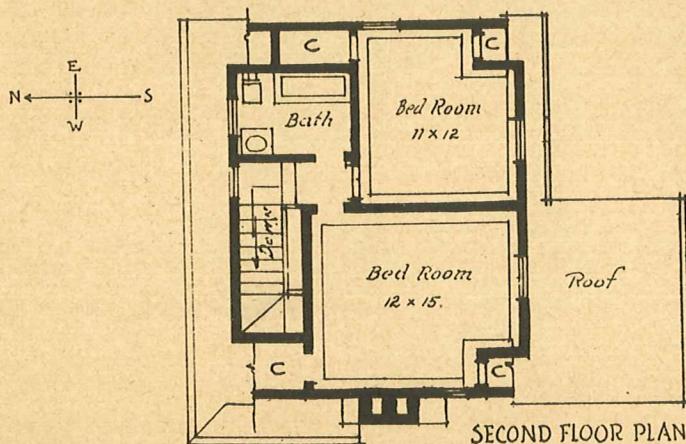
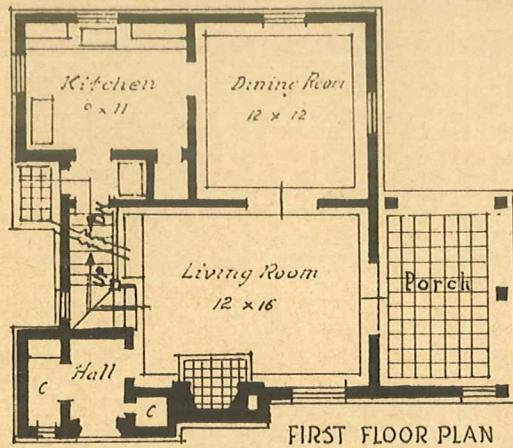


W. M. CLARKE
Photographer

ELMER GREY
Architect



Honorable Mention
A. R. WIDDOWSON, Architect



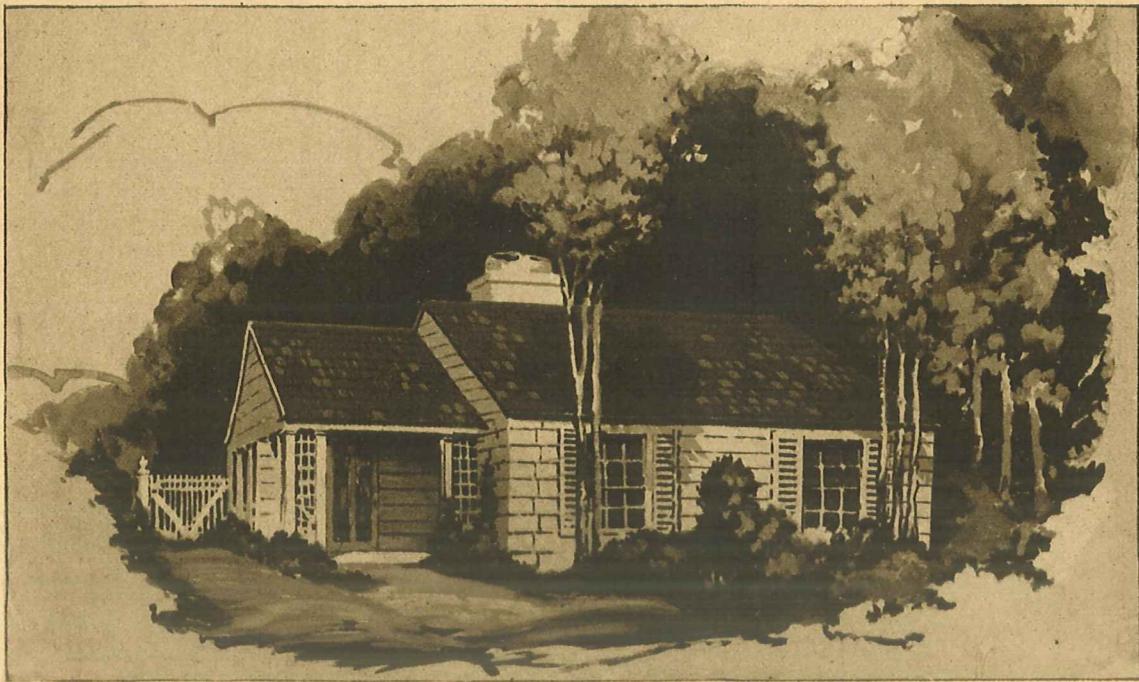
Eureka

PICTURESQUE, almost quaint, yet compact and practical. In a setting of hills and trees, it will blend with its surroundings in a most pleasing fashion.

The design shows rare individuality. Note how delightfully the entrance hall is built around one corner of the chimney. And the slope of the roof from its high ridge.

This suggestion for an harmonious color scheme: Redwood siding stained light grey, pale green roof, vivid green shutters, and the red of the chimney.

Five rooms and spacious porch. To face west. Architect's cost estimate, \$4500.00.



Award

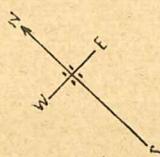
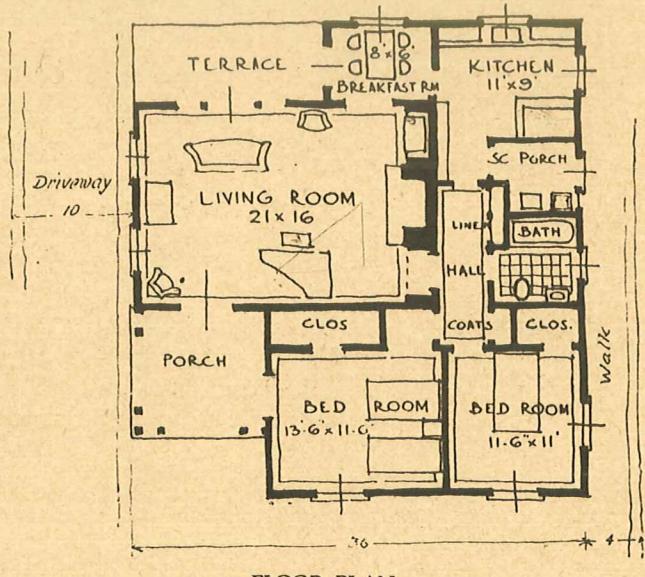
R. D. MACPHERSON, Architect
HARRISON CLARKE, Associate

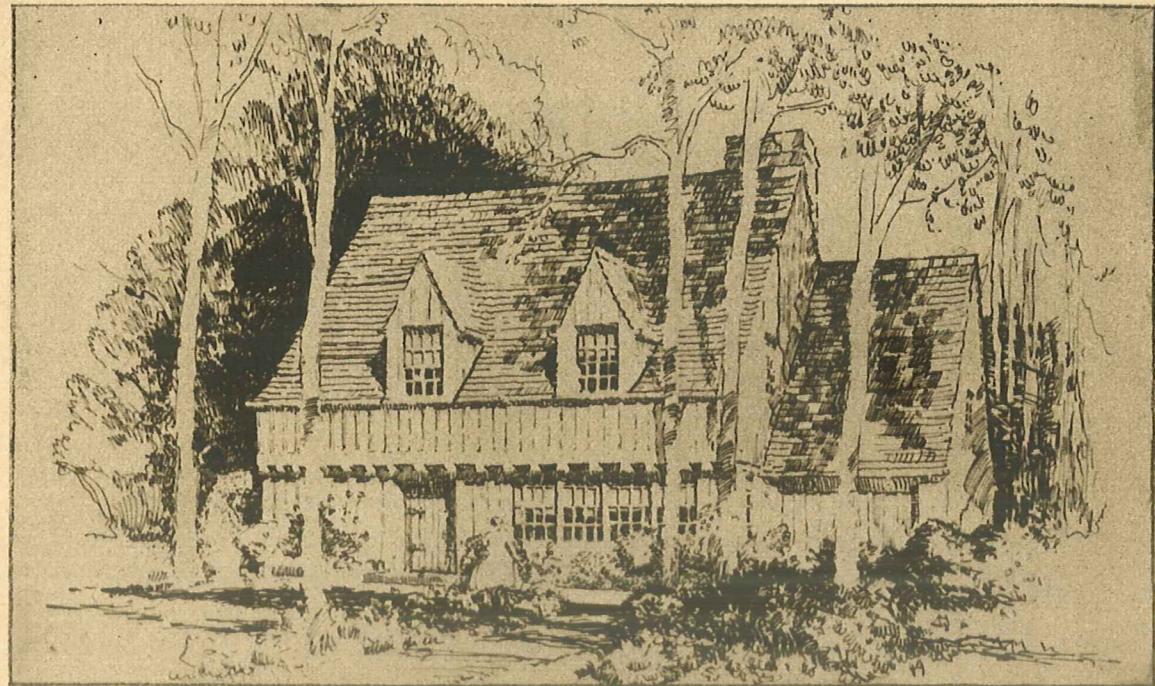
Belmont

A COMPELLING example of pure architectural proportion, reminiscent of a garden pavilion on some hillside estate. Excellent balance of wall surface and windows makes the most of elements available in a remarkably successful way.

Easy access from the entrance is secured without sacrificing privacy. See how the breakfast room and living room open to the attractive terrace at the rear. And the abundance of closets, linen cases and such for the housekeeper's convenience.

White or gray wide Redwood siding, light green weather-blinds and gray green shingles are suggested. Suitable for a 50-foot lot, south exposure. 1200 sq. ft.; architect's cost estimate, \$4200.00.





Award
R. D. MACPHERSON, Architect
HARRISON CLARKE, Associate

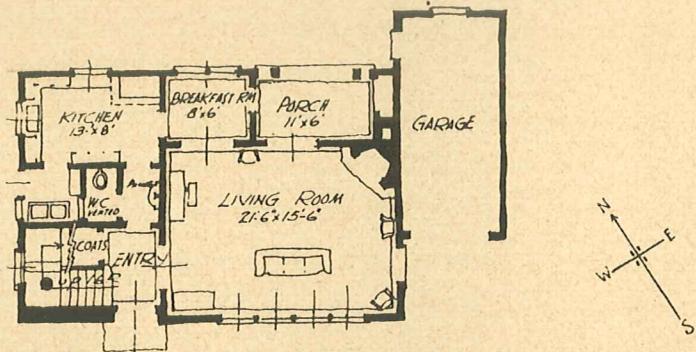
Chateau

IDEALLY suited to Redwood treatment. Roof and walls are well proportioned to effect spaciousness, emphasized by the second story overhang with the corbels and the generous sweep of the roof.

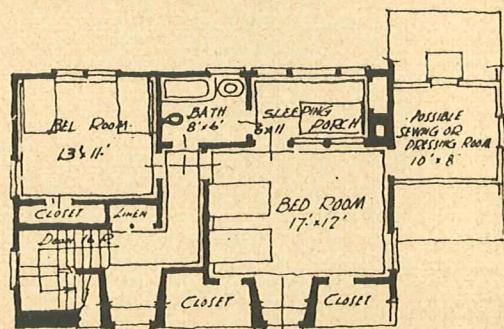
Surpassing color possibilities—walls in natural color and roof of irregularly laid and colored sawn Redwood shingles with slate green predominating; sash in white.

The plan embraces extra features, such as the workable-sized breakfast room instead of "nook," and the sewing room, of quickly recognized practicability.

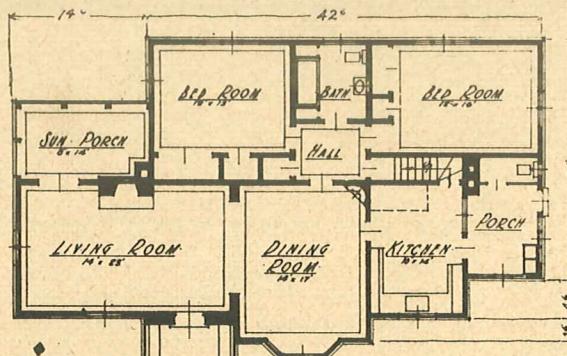
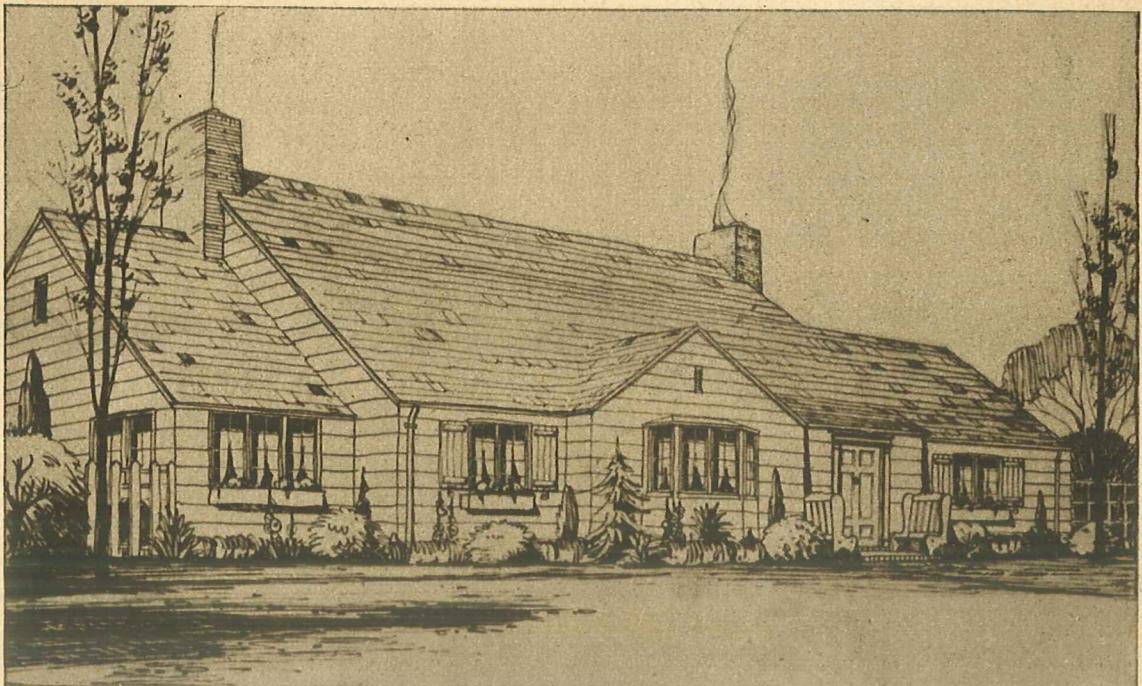
For a 50 ft. lot. 18,480 cu. ft.; architect's cost estimate, \$6468.00. Garage, 2940 cu. ft. at \$558.00 additional.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



Honorable Mention
DEAN & DEAN, Architects

Pilgrim

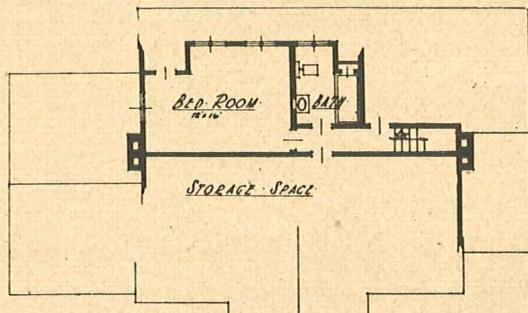
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DESIGN of duo personality, showing early eastern Pennsylvania and early Colonial influence. Thereby essentially American and exceptionally attractive.

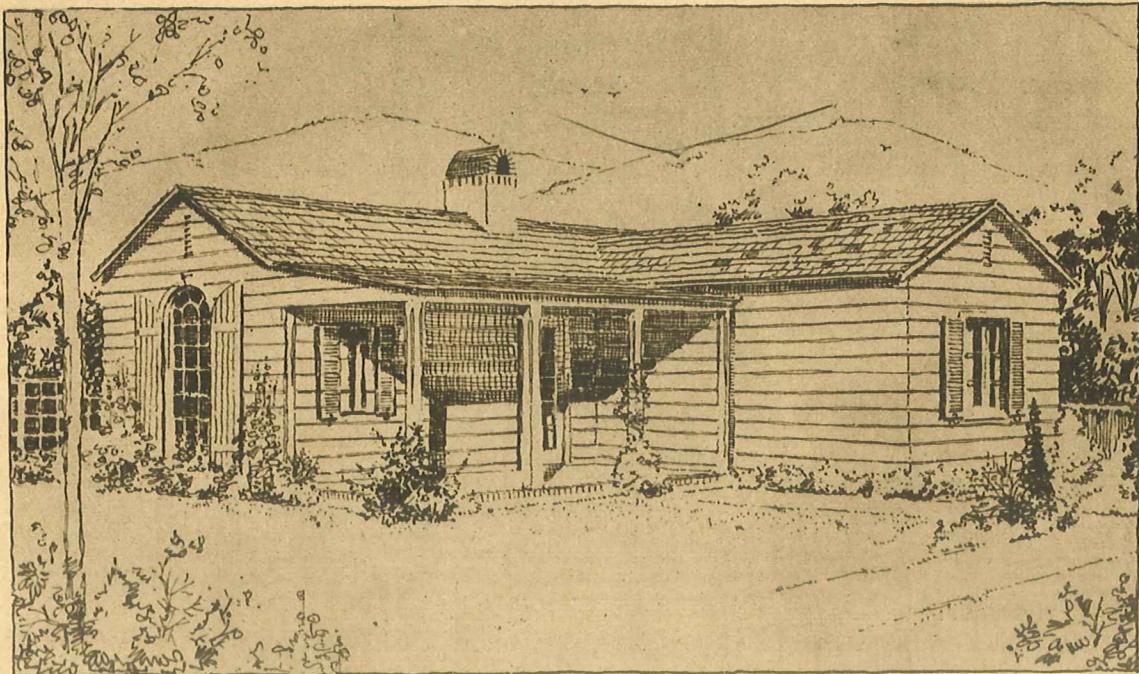
Note that the roof's broad expanse permits great storage space, plus an added bedroom and bath upstairs. Heavy shutters at the windows, insuring further protection against storm. Warm in winter, cool in summer—this house.

The plan opens up admirably, you'll see. This suggestion—a high, raftered ceiling in the living room.

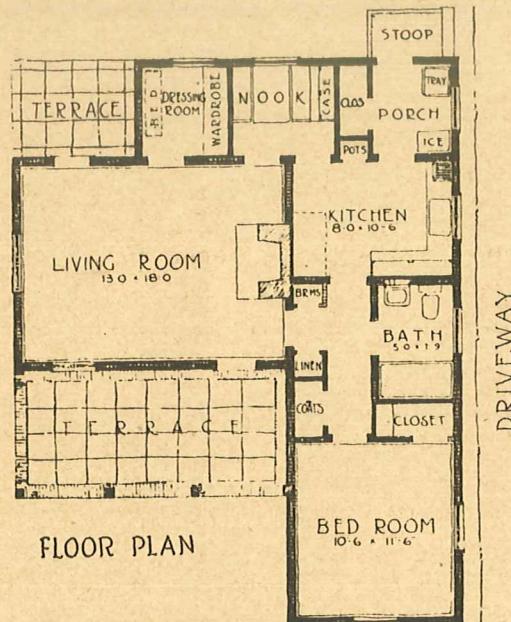
To face northeast. Architect's cost estimate, \$7000.00.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



Honorable Mention
H. O. SEXSMITH, Architect



El Nido

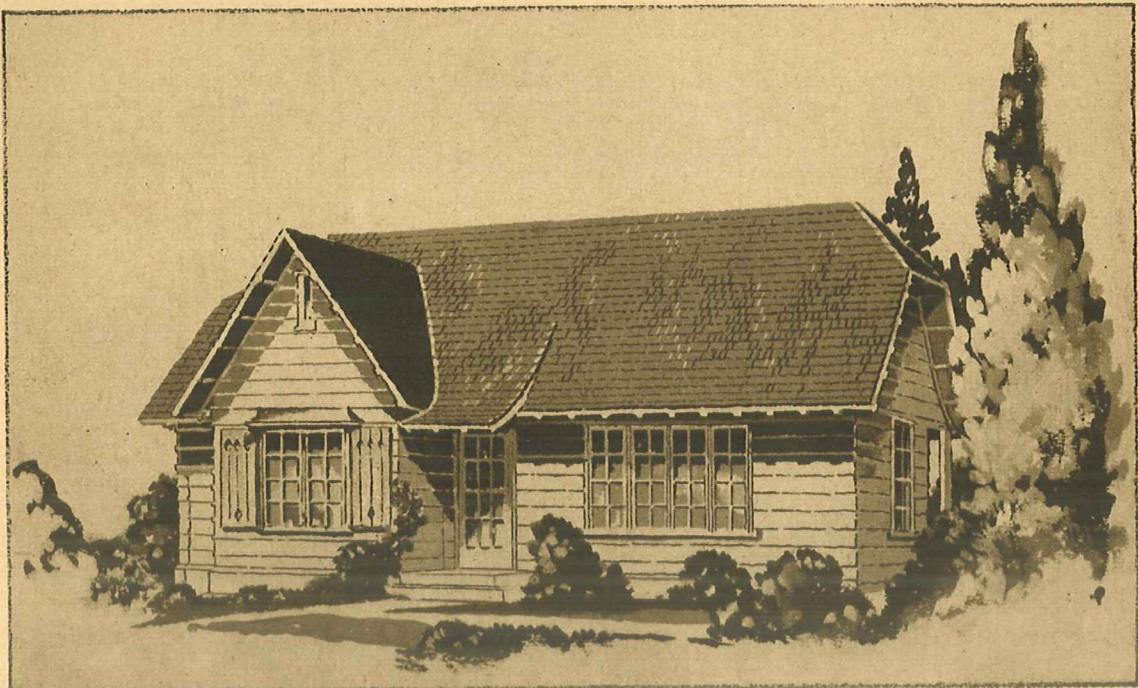
"The Nest"—simple, unassuming, yet delightfully practical. Somewhat reminiscent of an early California ranch-house.

There is distinction in that sweep of the gable over the generous open terrace.

An 18 ft. x 13 ft. living-room, with great arched window at the front—a most "livable" room.

New dressing room feature provides an emergency bedroom. Plenty of closets and cupboards, conveniently placed. Good ventilation; easy to get around in and to care for.

Plus the porches, 984.7 sq. ft. floor space. Architect's estimate, \$3098.60.



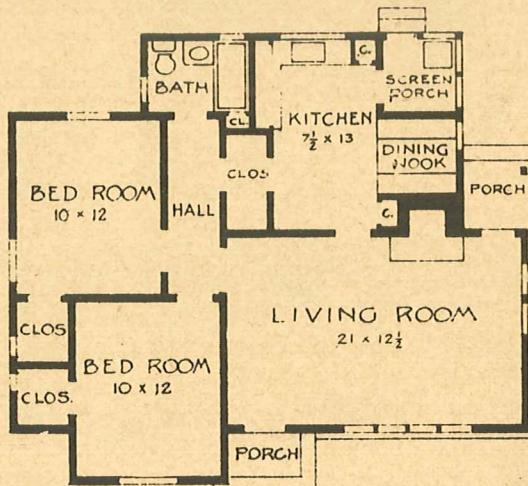
ERNEST IRVING FREESE, Architect

Tom Thumb

THIS house, of moderate size, but so compactly arranged as to prove simple and inexpensive to build, will delight the lover of simple, appealing architecture. The roof lines give a snug, inviting coziness—an effect which is emphasized by the substantial eaves. Notice the fine window design. They are many and large, but instead of breaking the wall line they actually seem to lend to it.

Many closets successfully introduced into the bedrooms and hall will simplify housekeeping in small dimensions. The living room will easily serve as a dining room should the nook prove inadequate.

Architect's cost estimate, \$3800.00.



FLOOR PLAN

California Redwood

FROM FOREST SERVICE (U. S. DEP'T. OF AGRICULTURE), Circular 193, by A. L. Heim, Engineer in Forest Products. Even as early as 1912, this authority says, speaking of California Redwood:

"**DISTRIBUTION**—Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) grows on the California coast in a strip extending inland from 10 to 30 miles and extending from the northern border of the State southward to a little below Santa Barbara. Redwood may be confused with the big tree (*Sequoia Washingtoniana*), noted for its size and age, but these 'Big Trees' are no longer used for lumber, except in cases where they are blown down.

"**APPEARANCE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WOOD**—The heartwood varies in color from a light cherry to a dark mahogany. The narrow band of sapwood is almost white.

"**USES**—Redwood is used for all kinds of construction and finishing purposes. In Australia and on the Pacific Coast it is extensively used in the manufacture of **SASH AND DOORS** . . . **Immunity*** from decay and the ravages of white ant makes Redwood desirable for **FOUNDATION WORK, MUDSILLS** . . . ; Redwood resists fire well, and even when ignited burns very slowly. It checks but little when exposed to the sun, and is practically free from resin. These properties make it especially suitable **FOR USE IN BUILDING**."

From "COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT TREES OF THE UNITED STATES."—Redwood finds its largest use in general building, and especially for **SIDING** and shingles, where its great durability is especially desirable. Redwood is also much used for millwork because of its **COMPARATIVE FREEDOM FROM SWELLING AND SHRINKING** with atmospheric changes, after it is once thoroughly seasoned. Redwood is not resinous and **DOES NOT BURN EASILY**. It weighs when seasoned 26 pounds per cubic foot. This wood **HAS NO CHARACTERISTIC ODOR OR TASTE**.

"**SELECTION OF TIMBER FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.**"—Under this title Mr. F. E. Kidder, C. E., Ph. D., Architect and Fellow, American Institute of Architects, says (in "The Architect's and Builder's Pocket Book"):

"The following list indicates those woods which are usually considered as best adapted to the par-

ticular requirements met with in building construction and finishing":

And this noted authority proceeds to list **CALIFORNIA REDWOOD**, specifically, for

Outside Finish	Shingles	Posts and Sleepers
Interior Finish	Siding and Clapboards	

Virgin Forests of Redwood to Last 100 Years

Commercial Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), which should not be confused with California's "Big Tree" (which is no longer used for lumber) grows in great profusion on the immediate coast of California. There are approximately one million acres now bearing merchantable Redwood timber, with a total of some fifty billion feet board measure. It is conservatively estimated that this present supply of virgin Redwood will last, at present rate of consumption, for nearly 100 years.

Adequate Future Supply Guaranteed

Despite the huge element of chance in the job of guarding tree growth through its many years of development, Redwood reforestation is a going business in California. Already it is beyond the stage of experiment.

Redwood lumbermen have guaranteed a continuous—yes, an increasing supply—by effecting a reforestation program in which, this year and every year, better than 30 **YOUNG TREES ARE PLANTED FOR EVERY MATURE TREE HARVESTED**. This program has been termed the foremost reforestation program in the United States to date. It involves, today (1929) the yearly planting of more trees and on more cut-over acres than even the United States Forest Service is accomplishing within any individual forest region. This great program was conceived, planned and is now executed and managed by manufacturers, most of whom are members of the California Redwood Association

Redwood's Outstanding Characteristics

(1) Durability.

"Redwood possesses lasting qualities scarcely equalled by any other wood. Although very light and porous, it has antiseptic properties which prevent the growth of decay producing fungus." From Bulletin (Gov't.) No. 38, published in 1903.

[Continued on Page 14]

*In view of recent experiments and in a spirit of fairness we suggest that the phrases "resistance to" and "retard" might be substituted for the phrases "immunity" and "prevent," as used in the publications here quoted. —California Redwood Association.



Honorable Mention
 ROLLAND H. HOLBROOK, Architect
 DAVID M. MASON, Associated

Tudor

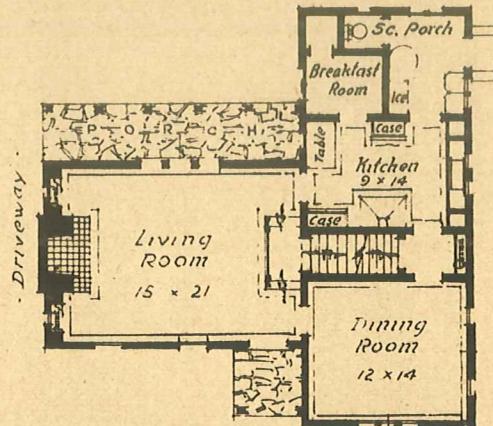
ANOTHER design most suitable for the use of Redwood, particularly in the harmonious treatment of wood and plaster panels. Of Tudor influence—hence its name. Would be exquisite in natural Redwood color, with window sashes and shutters in warm blue.

Within, the charm of the raftered living room, practical arrangement on both floors to secure best circulation and ventilation. Hospitable, spacious, yet economical.

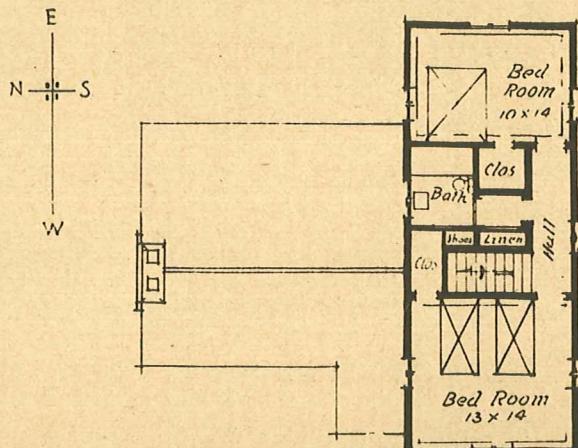
Five rooms; plus porches, 1641 sq. ft. Architect's cost estimate, \$6222.00. Suitable for 50-ft lot, western exposure.



LIVING ROOM



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Redwood cabins built by the Russians (the first settlers in California) in 1811, more than a century ago, are still in use. These cabins are in exposed places where, during the winter, they are subjected to rain, fog and the sweeping winds of the Pacific and, during the summer, to the heat of the sun. Redwood has withstood these varied conditions for 116 years without rotting, warping or shrinking.

One demand upon Redwood is for shingles and it has been claimed for Redwood shingles, as for railroad ties, that they wear out before they rot. A Boston, Mass., building with a Redwood roof was still protected from the weather after 31 years. The roof on the old quarters of General Grant at Fort Humboldt, Cal., was doing service previous to 1853 and the shingles remained sound for more than 40 years afterwards. Decay had not marred them.

Says the King Construction Company, North Tonawanda, New York, manufacturers of greenhouses:

"Redwood has been used exclusively in King Greenhouses since 1911 and has proved highly satisfactory in thousands of greenhouses in every section of the United States. Our records show that there have been fewer complaints about the quality and durability of the Redwood woodwork than there was during the eight years when . . . was furnished exclusively."

[Continued on Page 18]

Relative Durability of Untreated Woods

Kind of Wood	Durability Based On that of White Oak as 100%
CALIFORNIA REDWOOD . . .	125-175%
Douglas Fir	75-100%
Southern Yellow Pine	40-100%
White Pine (Eastern)	70- 90%
Idaho White Pine (Western White)	65- 80%
Western Yellow Pine (California)	
White Pine, Ponderosa Pine)	35- 50%
Sugar Pine	45- 55%
White Fir, "Mountain Pine"	25- 35%
Western Larch	75- 85%
Sitka Spruce	35- 50%
Western Hemlock	35- 55%

(2) Freedom from Shrinkage, Warping and Twisting.

From Circular No. 193, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (1912). "The shrinkage factor for Redwood is very low, although the wood contains a large amount of water when cut. The low shrinkage factor is an index of the fact that Redwood can be seasoned easily without checking."



Photograph by courtesy of American Forests (Washington, D. C.)

A REDWOOD STILL SOUND AFTER THREE CENTURIES

The great tree, six and a half feet in diameter, was 400 years old when it fell, while the ages of the trees growing over and around it are 340, 235 and 250 years, respectively



GORDON B. KAUFMANN, Architect

DELIGHTFUL homes, such as the one pictured here, are ushering in a new conception of the beauty of wood exteriors.

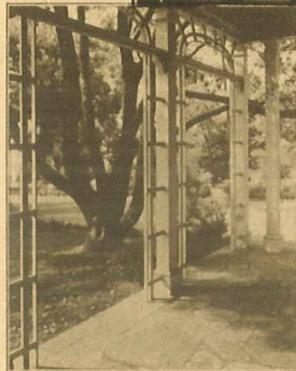
Any wood contributes dignity, simplicity and charm. Redwood adds to these a most phenomenal

durability, freedom from the necessity of painting, and a distinctive grain and natural color that defies imitation.

Your home will show a new, neat, trim exterior for your children's children, if built of Redwood.

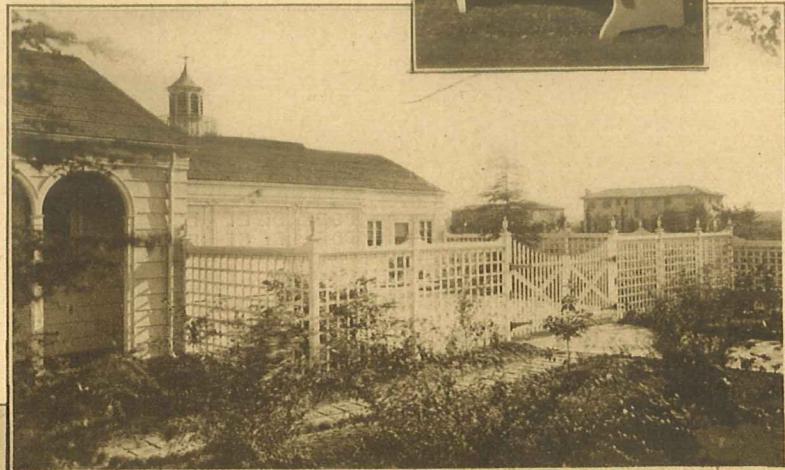


Redwood makes
clean, sturdy
trellises that will
stay in perfect
conditions for
decades

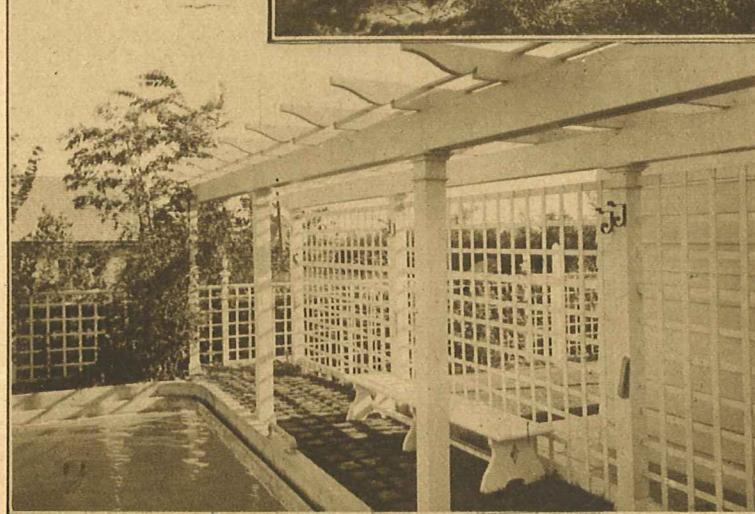


Terrace verandas are beautified
by these decorative Redwood
supports.

An attractive
garden bench
made of California
Redwood.



Garden fences will not wobble,
deteriorate, or require painting
every few years if made origi-
nally of California Redwood.



Note the close, neat joints and
the decorative trim. This wood
makes up easily into graceful
shapes without splitting.

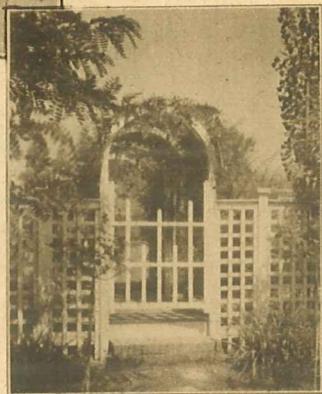


Thick vines over an arbor hold moisture. Most woods soon rot. Use Redwood.



Can you imagine a more charming garden retreat? Redwood lends itself readily to these attractive effects.

Redwood is light, yet no wood is stronger than is not very much heavier. Gates stand rough treatment, and swing easily.



Redwood furniture can be made to order at slight expense. It need never be brought inside in bad weather.



We have statistics to support our statement that no wood easily available can be more satisfactory for outside use. It is durable, strong, light, fire resistant, holds paint, and does not split, check or warp. Use Redwood—it lasts!

"California Redwood," says the Fenford Company of Oakland, "has been found from experience to be most satisfactory for interior trim. It does not shrink, swell or warp when thoroughly seasoned and therefore 'stays put' under the most trying conditions. As Redwood can be worked easier than most woods, it can be produced at a moderate cost, making it especially adaptable for interior trim."

"I know," says Eli J. Blanchard, "of no other wood that would have stood up so well under similar conditions, and years of experience as a painter convince me that Redwood is a more economical wood because of its superior paint holding qualities."

Says the U. S. Government (Report by Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1911): "The wood warps practically not at all, shrinks little and disfigurement from swelling need not be feared. The making of REDWOOD DOORS has been an important business. They are handsome, strong, light and hold their shape well under changes of climate. Swelling and shrinkage, . . . are reduced to a minimum with REDWOOD."

In the National Ice and Cold Storage Co., San Francisco, Redwood boxes are built around brine pipes in their cold storage plant to insulate the pipes from the heat of the engine room. The temperature of the pipes is 5 degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature of the engine room is 80 degrees Fahrenheit. In spite of a difference in temperature of 75 degrees on opposite sides of a one-inch Redwood board, it does not shrink, swell or warp and is entirely free from rot after 20 years' use.

[Continued on Page 20]

Shrinkage

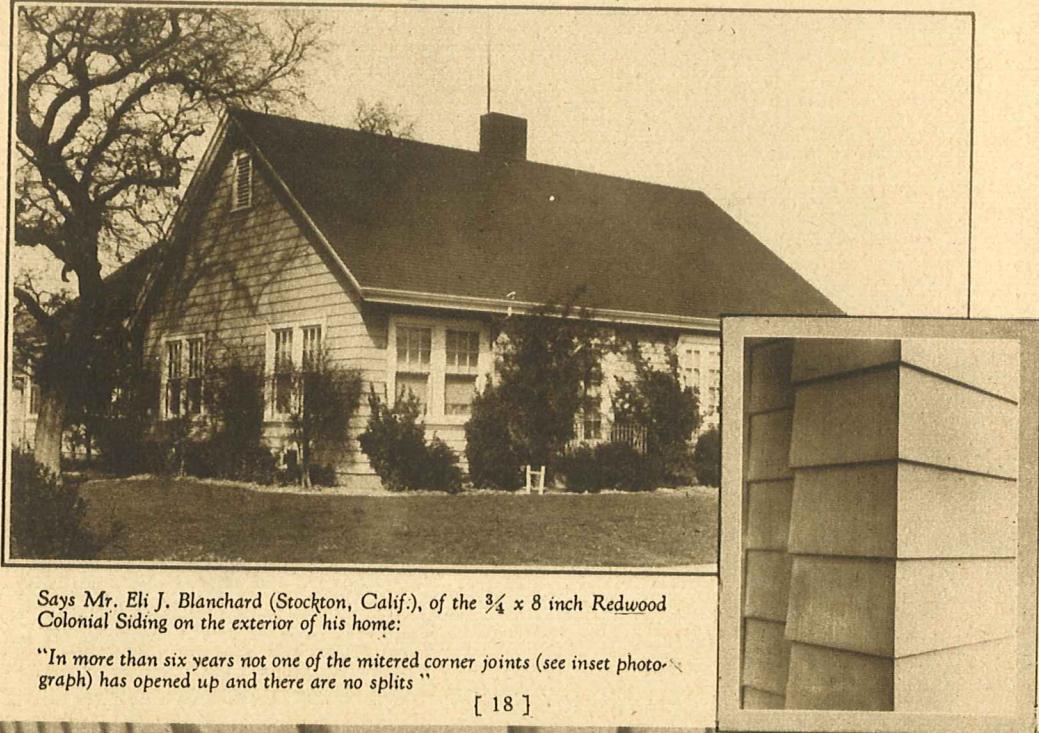
Comparative terms used in "Physical and Mechanical Properties of Woods Grown in the United States" (by Forest Products Laboratory, U. S. Forest Service), translated into figures, 1 meaning "very small."

California Redwood	1
Pine, Eastern White	1
Pine, Sugar	2
Pine, "California White," "Pondosa"	3
Fir, White (Mountain Pine)	3
Douglas Fir (Oregon Pine)	4
Hemlock, Western	4
Larch, Western	4
Spruce, Sitka	4
Pine, Loblolly and Shortleaf	4
Pine, "Idaho White"	4

(3) Workability.

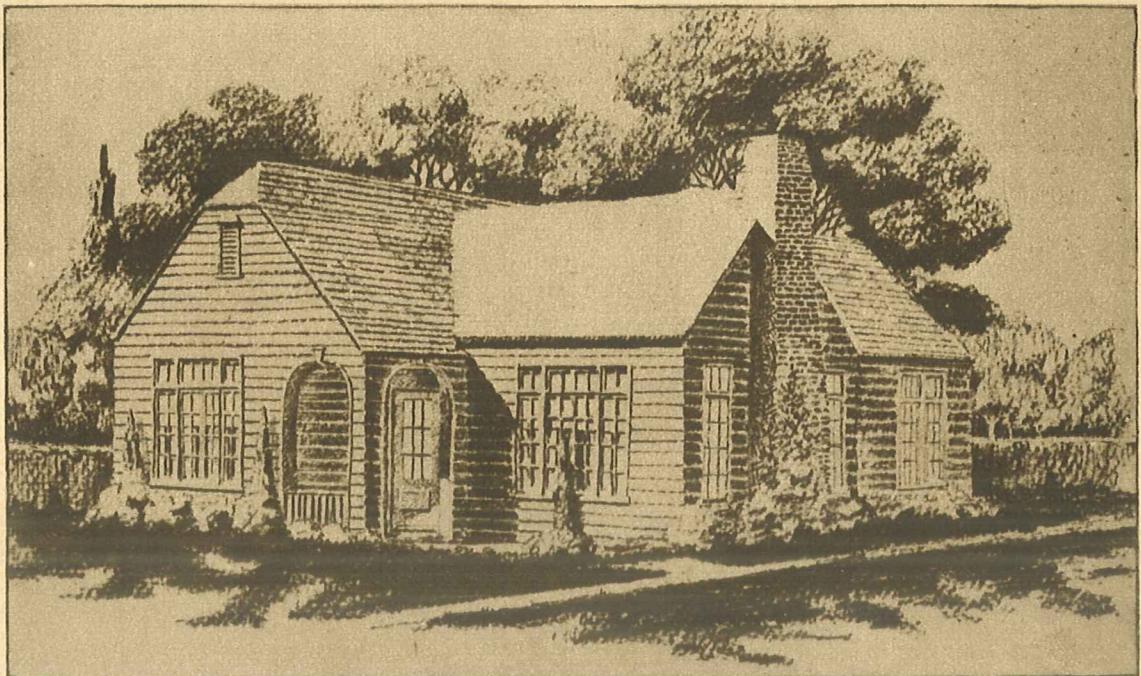
By saving time of skilled artisans—on the job and in the factory—Redwood saves money. That such a saving is a real and worth while one, is vouched for by a prominent California contractor (name on request), who states:

"In figuring closely on a residence job—as must be done if the job is to be secured—I know I can count on saving 10% in labor provided the owner

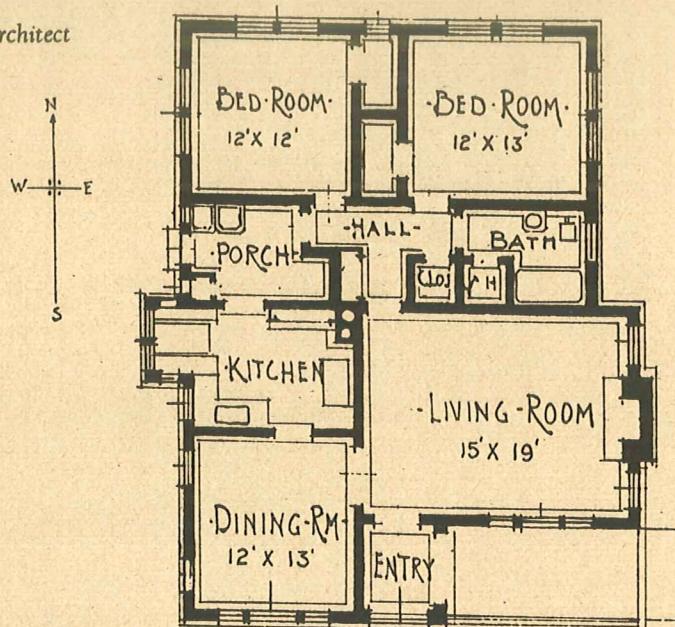


Says Mr. Eli J. Blanchard (Stockton, Calif.), of the $\frac{3}{4} \times 8$ inch Redwood Colonial Siding on the exterior of his home:

"In more than six years not one of the mitered corner joints (see inset photograph) has opened up and there are no splits."



Honorable Mention
CHAS. F. MAURY, Architect



FLOOR PLAN

Placing of the rooms has been accomplished with excellent relationship. It is a house easy to care for, compact—yet with an air of spaciousness.

Designed to face south on a 50 ft. lot. Five rooms plus enclosed back porch with laundry tubs and broom closet. Architect's cost estimate, \$5200.00.

Cottage

GROUPED mullioned windows and snubbed gables figure effectively in producing this pleasing design of modified English trend.

Plenty of sunshine is assured to its inhabitants. It is a design, too, that will improve in desirability as it grows older.

uses Redwood. Redwood saves an additional 5%, he adds, "because it works up with less waste material."

And these figures are verified by Sacramento, California, contractors.

"Redwood is easy to fabricate and therefore insures economical results," says Architect L. C. Mullgardt, who adds, "Redwood may be advantageously used in every manner in which other finishing woods are customarily used. It is renowned for its durability against the ravages of time. Structural and artistic effects are obtainable, differing from and surpassing in quality many so-called hard woods."

And Architect Frederick W. Perkins writes: "I like it because of its workable qualities, because it will stay where it is put, because it has, in fact, so many of the excellent qualities of white pine with the added individuality in color and figure which suggests its use for paneling, not as a substitute for nor an imitation of other woods, but for its own decorative value."

(4) *Lack of Pitch: Fire Retardent.*

California Redwood is in a family (botanically speaking) separate and distinct from those of which the many firs and pines are members.

Redwood contains no pitch.

It is, therefore, unnecessary to apply shellac here and there on Redwood—(a most unsatisfactory and expensive job, by the way, because with artificial heat in the home, pitch if present, WILL OOZE, despite shellac)—before applying a really fine finish job of paint or enamel on Redwood.

This lack of pitch is one of the reasons for Redwood's fire-retardation. And because of this and its durability, Redwood receives direct and favorable mention in building ordinances by state authorities, by banks, building and loan associations, etc.—recognition of great value to the prospective builder.

Says University of California Bulletin No. 299:

"Redwood makes a good shingle wood because of its durability and the slowness with which it burns. If properly laid, a vertical grain No. 1 clear Redwood shingle roof should last from 25 to 40 years. Redwood shingles, which are either sawed or split shingles, commonly 36 inches long, 6 inches wide and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, without taper, are widely used in California for sidewall coverings of buildings because of the distinctive appearance which they give."

In Los Angeles, California, Building Ordinances, a Standard fire door is:

"A door constructed of not less than three thicknesses of tongued and grooved Redwood boards . . . not less than $13/16$ inch thick nor more than 6 inches wide."

Says State Forester, Merritt B. Pratt, "Redwood is particularly adapted for buildings subject to fire exposure since it is hard to ignite and slow to burn, and fires are easily extinguished. The fire-resistant quality of Redwood was well shown at the time of the great San Francisco fire in 1906 when the burned district was fringed with houses built with Redwood which resisted the flames until they could be controlled."

(5) *Redwood Secures Larger Loans.*

As a quality material, California Redwood obtains for contractor and owner increased loans on buildings. The LOS ANGELES MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, for example, states that:

"Redwood siding has been a standard of quality in California for thirty or forty years past and we prefer to loan on constructions where it is used to the extent of making a more liberal appraisal of value."

"In the event Redwood is used as shingles and rustic (siding) we of course feel that the structure is of greater value and therefore are disposed to approve a more liberal loan," writes the J. J. Carly Company of Sacramento, California.

Library finished in Redwood.

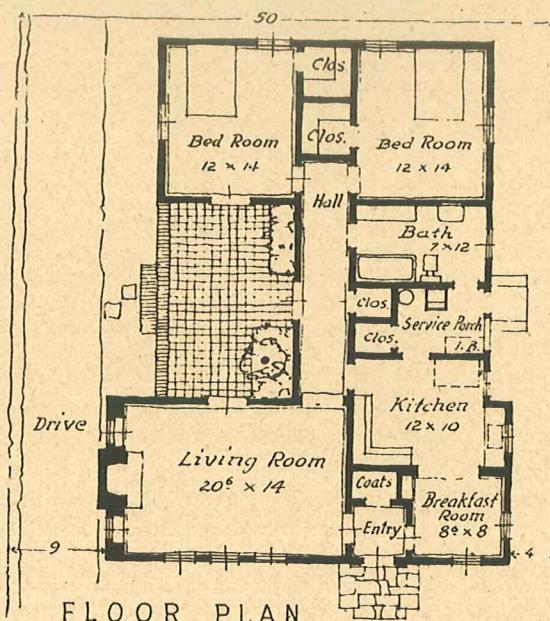
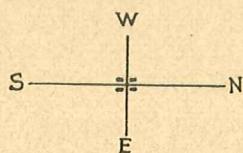
California School of Fine Arts, San Francisco.

Bakewell & Brown, Architects.





Award
J. C. SIMMS, Architect



Pioneer

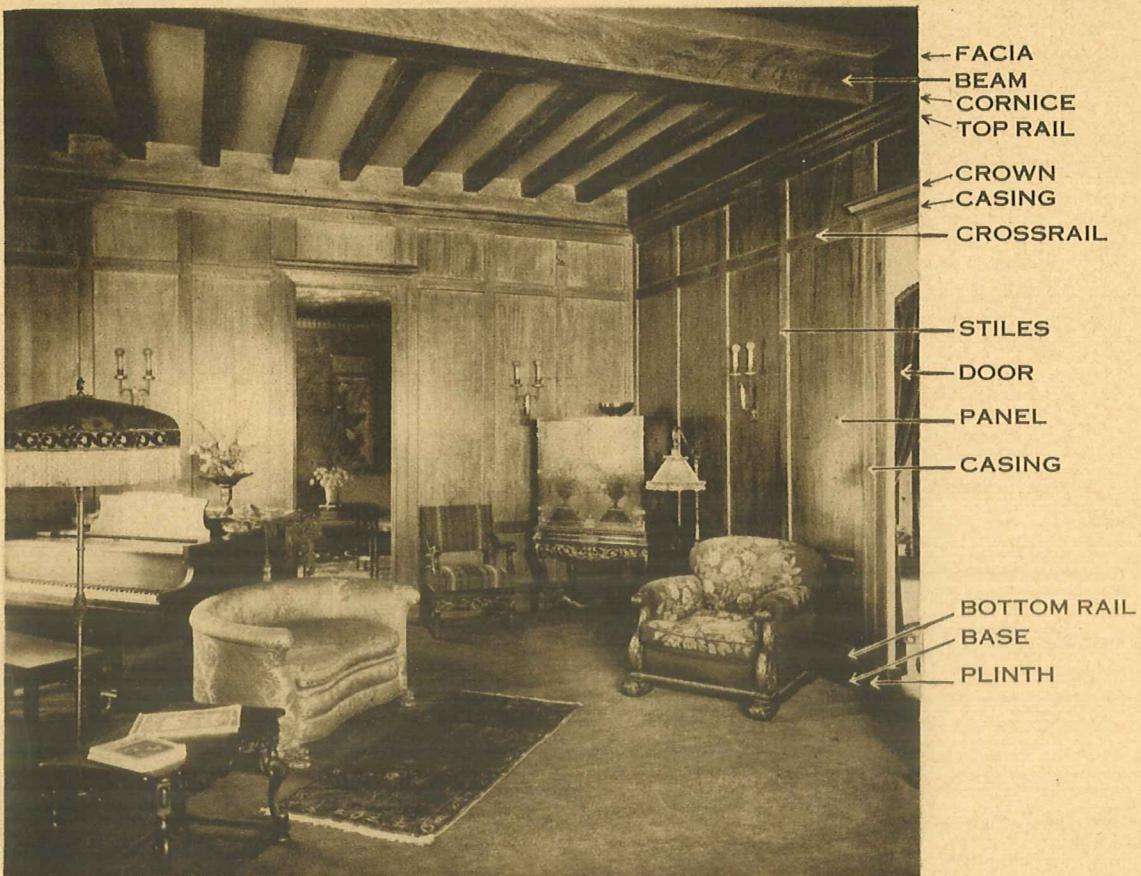
IN this snug little home California and New England join in a happy union of East and West. Pleasingly symbolic of modern America, if you please.

That simple front door and artful windows speak hearty welcome. The sturdy chimney

flanked by fan shaped attic windows completes a charming exterior.

Well-arranged within, too, with living quarters so expertly separated from sleeping rooms.

Designed to face East, on a 50-ft. lot with 7-ft. drive. Floor area 1336 sq. ft. and architect's cost estimate \$4943.20.



Interiors in California Redwood

REDWOOD's natural color is soft and warm, adding a subtle and distinctive touch to the hospitable in interior decoration.

This natural color easily may be preserved and protected in many ways, plain white wax, well rubbed, either with or without a colorless "filler" applied first; such a filler, followed by a good varnish (dull or otherwise, as desired); these are but two of the many "natural" finishes which have been successfully used.

Striking effects are obtained by the use of acid stains; effects (which are distinctive to Redwood alone) said to be due to the chemical reaction set up between the stain and the tannic acid in the wood. It appears, however, that certain acid stains can not be applied with uniform results by a novice, although they are successfully used by experienced decorators.

Fortunately, equally beautiful effects may be obtained easily and surely on Redwood by means of various prepared stains manufactured by reputable concerns.

Attention is called, in this connection, to two specific series of modern color effects. These series, distinctive to Redwood alone, have been developed in cooperation with the Marietta-Murphy Company, Marietta, Ohio, and the Driftwood Stains & Fillers, Inc., Seattle, Washington. Color plates illustrating these modern decorative effects (for exterior as well as for interior use) will be

sent on request. Call on your nearest Redwood retail lumber dealer, or drop a postcard—asking for "Data Sheet No. 4"—to the California Redwood Association, 24 California Street, San Francisco, California.

Containing NO PITCH, it is unnecessary to apply shellac here and there on Redwood—(a most necessary but often unsatisfactory and expensive job on pitchy woods, by the way, because with artificial heat in the home pitch WILL OOZE, despite shellac) before applying a really fine finish job of paint or enamel. That, and the fact that the grain in Redwood "lays flat," are two reasons why this wood enamels so wonderfully well. Nor will a good job of white enamel—on Redwood—turn yellow.

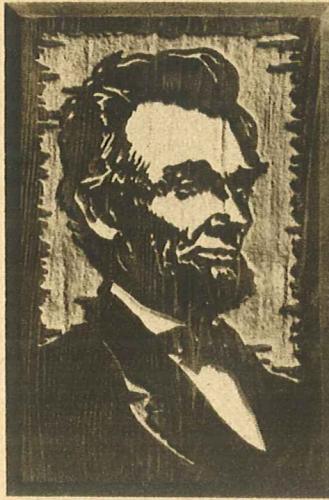
Nature made Redwood a perfect surface to stain, paint and enamel. Its texture is soft and even. Paint does not have to be forced into Redwood by use of excessive quantities of turpentine. It has a cellular structure of large capacity which, in thoroughly dry stock insures penetration, giving paint or stain a firm hold on the wood as well as taking a sufficient quantity to give a thorough covering and an even distribution.

The result is a smooth, clean surface that requires attention at infrequent intervals. Even when painting and proper care are neglected, Redwood is amazingly durable. It will far outlast all ordinary woods without any protection, impregnation or preservative whatsoever.



W. M. CLARKE
Photographer

REGINALD JOHNSON
Architect



How Sandkraft Adds Beauty to Your Home

FOR centuries man has admired the beauty of carved wood. No temple or palace was complete without wood carvings. Laboriously etched by hand from virgin timbers, such carvings were considered almost priceless — entirely beyond the reach of any save the favored few.

Today, however, through the process of sand blasted redwood one is able to secure quality relief carving at prices well within the reach of those of even modest means. Thus the ancient art of wood carving has been revived and used to carry its beauty into the American home.

Interior decorators report as never before the demand for the use of wood in interior finishes. Besides the artistic beauty and variety of Sandkraft plaques themselves, antiquity can be obtained readily now and at less expense by the Sandkraft

process in redwood than through other woods or mediums.

The California Sandkraft Products Co., 4500 California Street, San Francisco, whose work is illustrated on this page, has developed an advanced method of sand blasting which produces carvings with great fidelity.

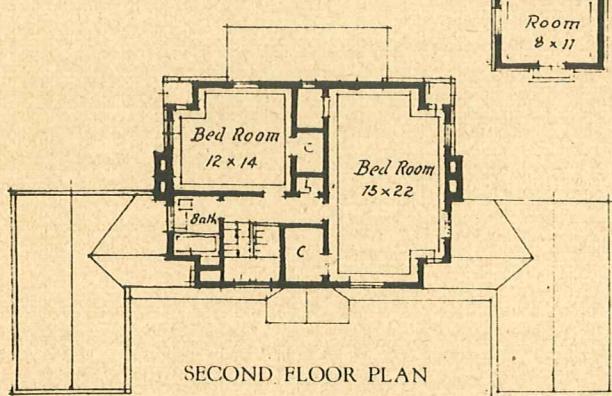
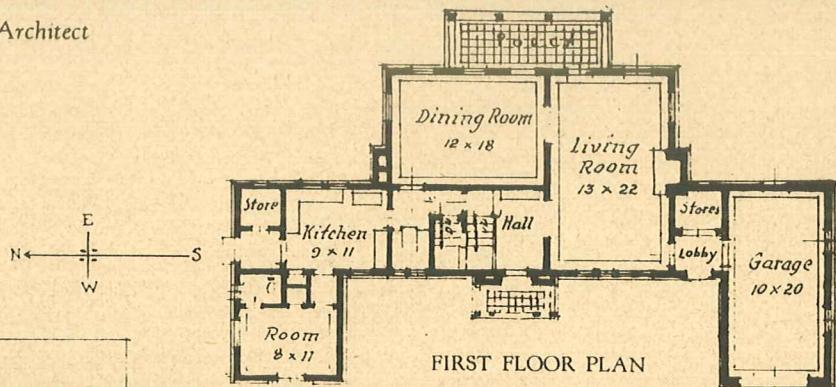
In explaining his insistence upon redwood, the president of this concern said: "We have confined the production of all Sandkraft products for the past two years exclusively to redwood as we find it without question the most satisfactory for relief carvings. It does not shrink, swell or warp when thoroughly seasoned, and therefore 'stays put' under the most trying conditions. Redwood can be worked easier than most woods; it can be produced at moderate cost and surpasses other woods in durability and appearance."

An almost infinite variety of effects can be secured from redwood as finished by the Sandkraft process. Designs copyrighted 1929 by California Sandkraft Products Co.





Honorable Mention
A. R. WIDDOWSON, Architect

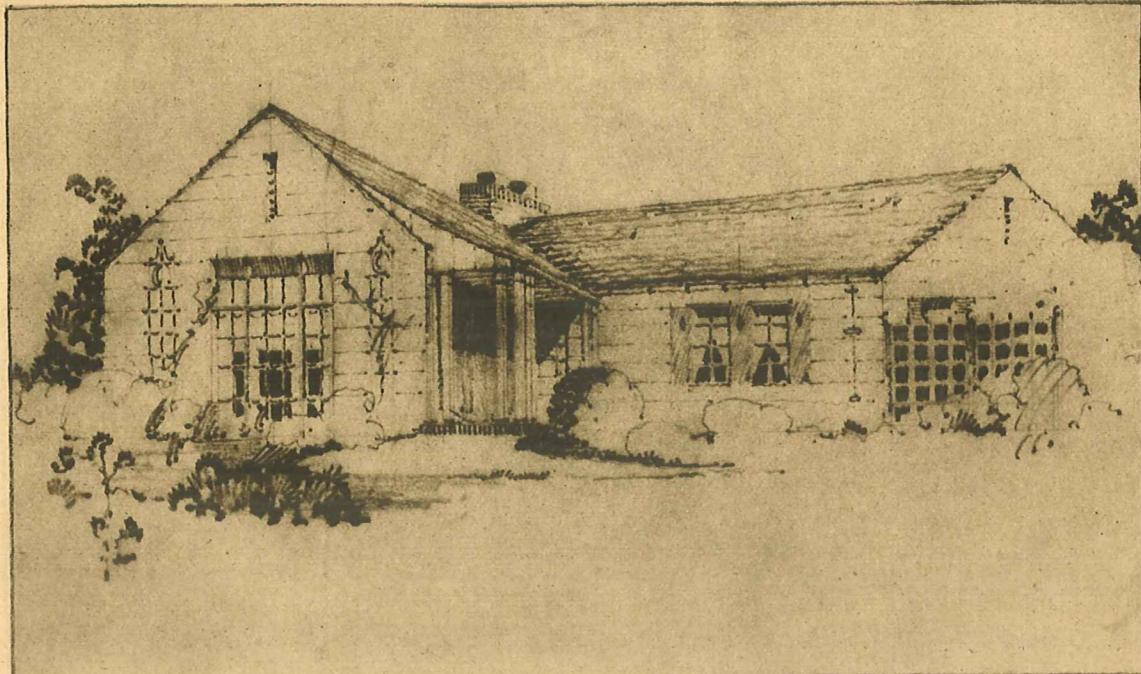


Sacramento

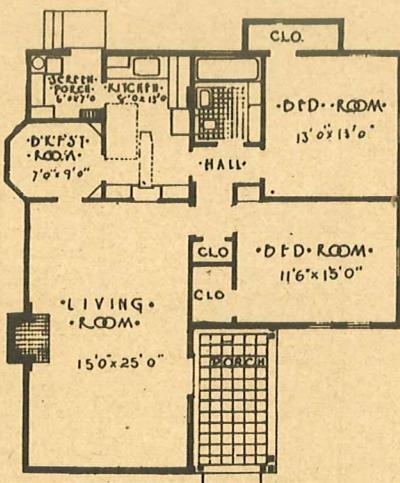
MODIFIED Dutch colonial, glorified in the modification. Dignity and poise are here. A happy balance of the wings supplants any suggestion of primness with an inviting open-ness.

Note the entrance—graceful arch and pediment developed with use of lattice. And the low roof-line, yet allowing ample room for a big second story and attic.

Four rooms, nook, and hall below; two bedrooms and bath upstairs. An admirable design for a corner lot. Architect's cost estimate, \$7500.00.



ARTHUR C. MUNSON, Architect

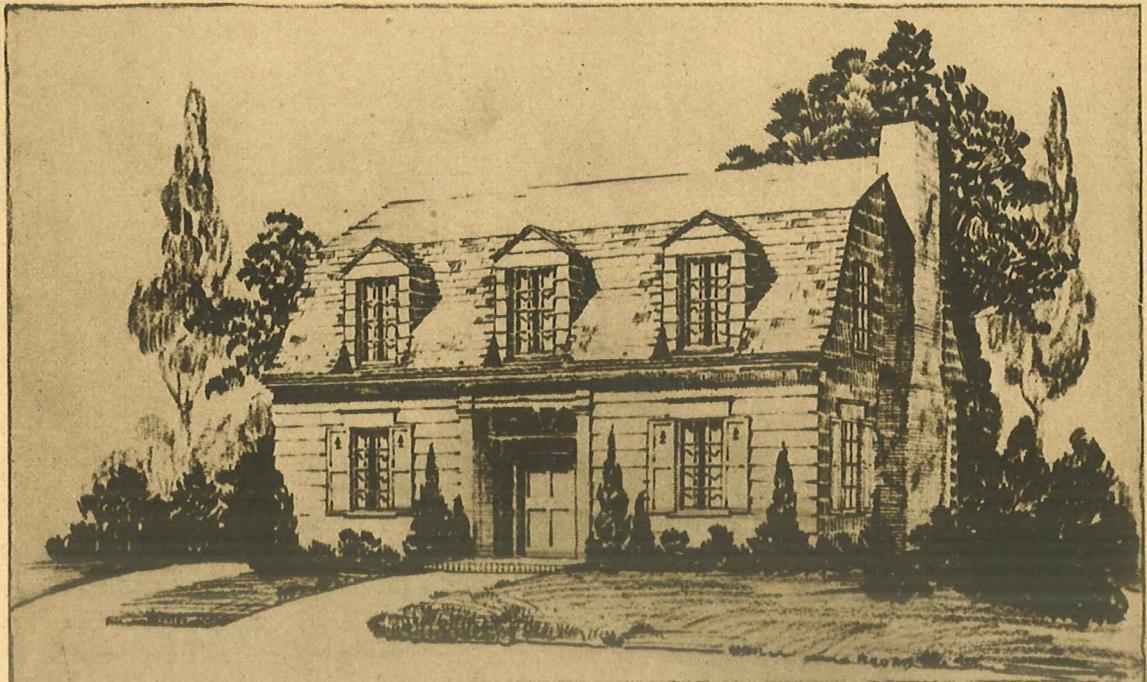


FLOOR PLAN

Terrace

A SMALL, complete, inexpensive home for a small family, easily placed on a 50-foot lot to allow an attractive garden space and a driveway if desired. The bedrooms and bath are nicely isolated from the living room, and the living room convenient in case the breakfast nook proves inadequate. All plumbing is centralized in twenty feet along the back of the house—a feature making for economy in building.

An exterior of Redwood siding will harmonize well with the simple Dutch architecture. It will last for generations with only infrequent painting, will stay tight and sound in any climate, and prove an excellent insulation against cold. Architect's cost estimate, \$4300.00.



Honorable Mention—CHAS. F. MAURY, Architect

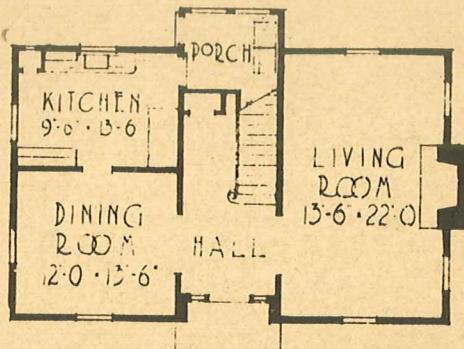
Amsterdam

A COMPACT Dutch Colonial type with astonishing roominess in small space. Its domestic quality and its dignified symmetry bestow an air of quiet respect upon it.

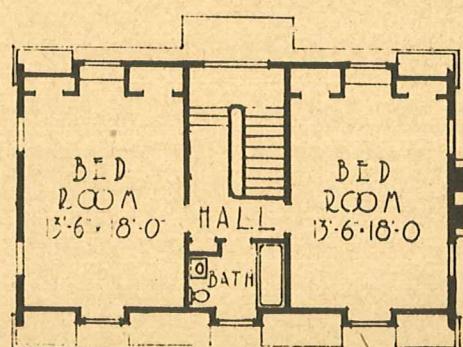
Do you not think the sturdy entrance door bespeaks soundness, substantial reliability? It is relieved from all severity, however, by the friendly treatment of its arched fan-light.

Not an ornate design, it is capable of harmonious coloring, with its low, overhanging roof, shutters, and muntined windows.

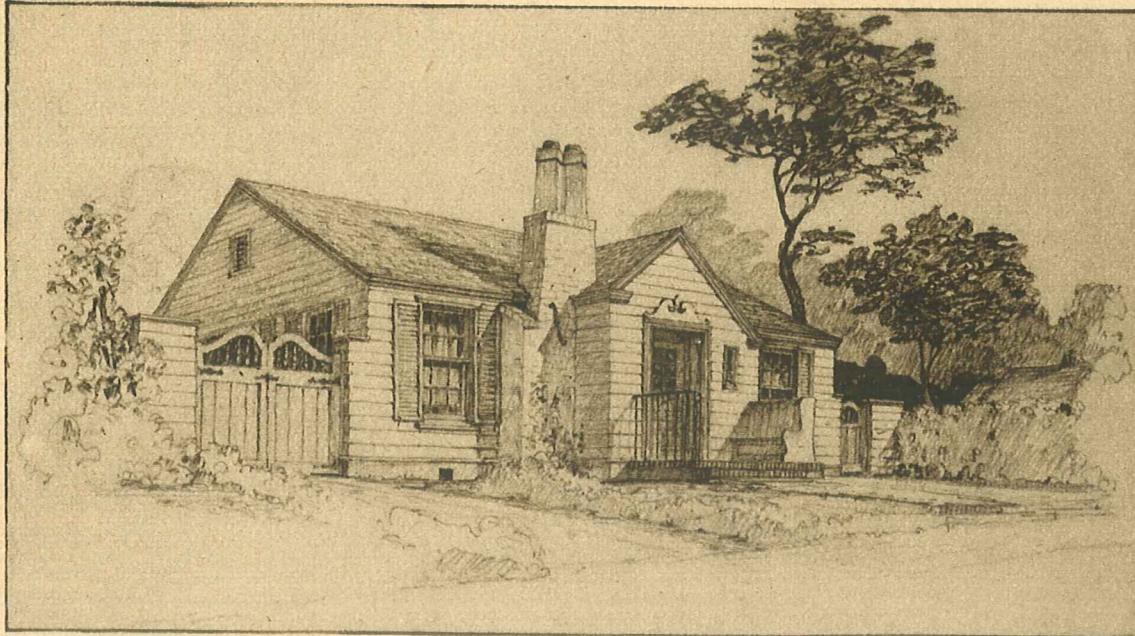
Five spacious rooms of easy access, 1670 sq. ft. floor space. Architect's cost estimate, \$6262.50.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



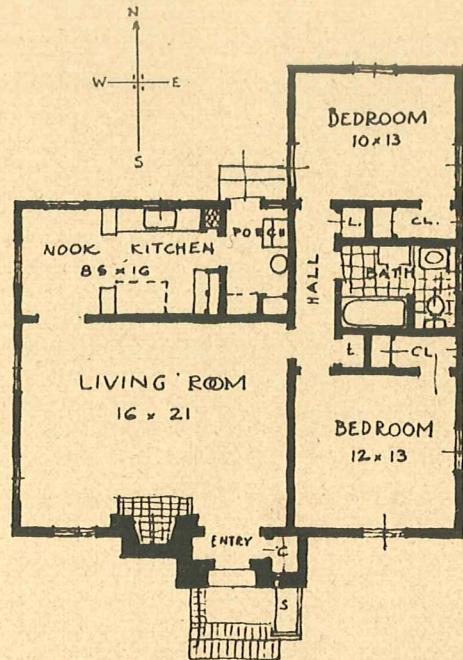
Award
W. G. BYRNE, Architect

Westover

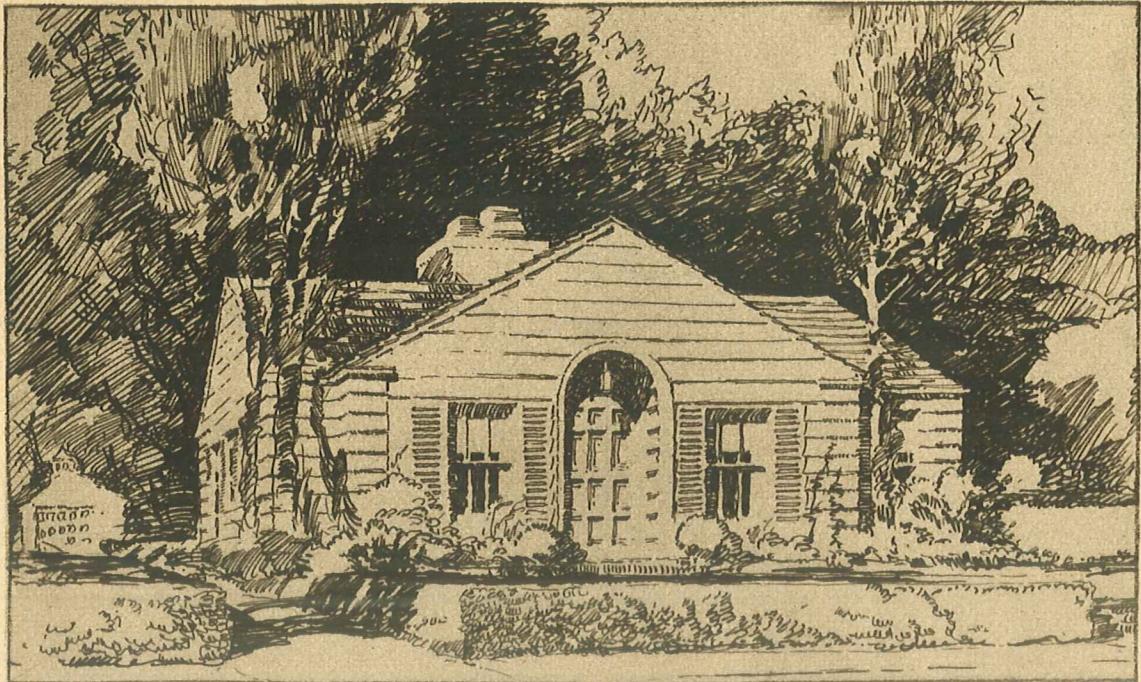
HERE are Colonial motifs displayed in a new way, with the name paying just tribute to famed Westover House in Virginia, to which our doorway bears noticeable similarity.

Successfully unusual without becoming bizarre. An effective use of Redwood siding, aided by the flat wood ornament over the front door. And the chimney worked skillfully into the entrance-way angle. Roof-line broken enough to give charm without adding undue expense. The gates add breadth.

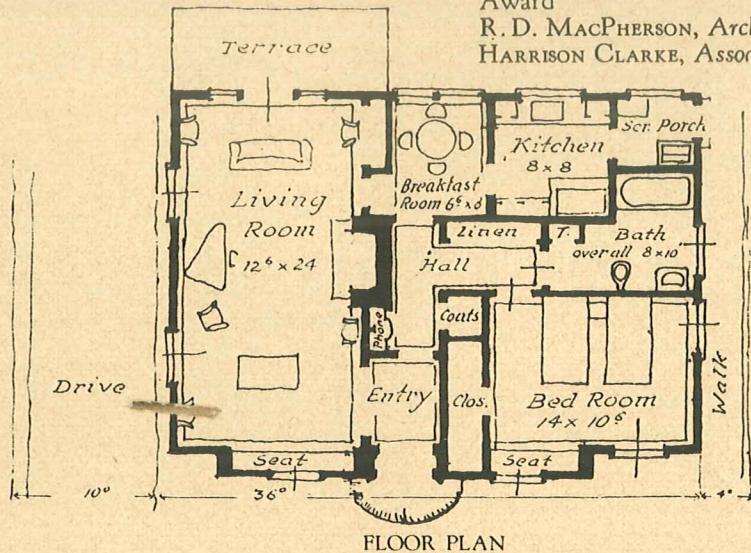
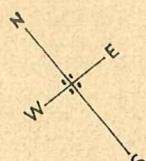
The plan achieves two bedrooms, with the large breakfast nook serving also as dining room. 1130 sq. ft. floor space. Architect's cost estimate, \$4520.00.



FLOOR PLAN



Award
R. D. MACPHERSON, Architect
HARRISON CLARKE, Associate



Patrician

THE result of a brilliant architectural idea. Wellnigh flawless in proportions, "Patrician" proves the maxim that a thing does not have to be monumental to express perfection.

Painted white, with green blinds and gray-green shingles, this house will grace any neighborhood.

Within, also, is an atmosphere of delicacy and refinement. Compact, yet with easy circulation throughout; exceptionally complete as to fittings, closets, and the like.

For a 50-ft. lot; southern exposure. 931 sq. ft. floor space. Architect's cost estimate \$3500.00.

California Redwood

Where Obtained:

THE majority of the progressive retail lumber yards—the country over—carry in stock, ready for quick delivery, such “standard” Redwood items (Siding, Exterior Trim, Interior Finish, Wide Clear Boards, etc.) as are in immediate demand. In fact more than 5000 progressive yards are now stocking Redwood—yards located throughout the United States and Canada—yards in almost every large city, in many small ones and in numberless rural communities in every section of the country.

Your own retail lumber dealer—or the one from whom your contractor usually buys—should have California Redwood in stock.

If he does not carry it we suggest that you—

- (a) Write us for a list of the retail lumber yards—in your city, or vicinity—that are in position to furnish your Redwood requirements, or
- (b) Send us the name and address of your retail dealer, so that we may put him in touch with the Redwood mills.

For *every reliable retail lumber yard can get California Redwood*—in any amount, in any items. It may be obtained direct from the Redwood mills, or—if the time element is important—from reserve storage stocks strategically located in important cities within the New York, New England, Lake States, Middle West, Southern Mountain States, Pacific Northwest and Canadian regions.

Where and How to Use Redwood.*

NOTE: Diagrammatic illustrations, showing more clearly than can be defined by words alone, *where and how California Redwood should be specified and used in home-construction*, will be found on pages 4 and 22.

Within the home-building field California Redwood has been used, and may successfully be used, for nearly every purpose for which any wood is used. In California, for example, Redwood is required by many building codes for mudsills and is often used for studs, floor, ceiling and roof rafters, sheathing, subfloors, etc., etc.

But the outstanding characteristics of this unique wood—its durability, resistance to attack of the white ant (or termite), ability to withstand action by the elements, its fire retardant qualities; its ability to stay in place without twisting, warping or shrinking, the facility with which it retains paints and stains for exceptionally long periods; these properties together with its exceptional beauty, adaptability to various finishes and depth

*The appearance, uses and characteristics of California Redwood, the vast extent of the old-growth forests and the reforestation operations which assure perpetuation of California's Redwood forests, are described on pages 12, 14, 18 and 20.

and softness of tone—make it particularly desirable for exterior finish and trim, and for interiors.

So that, within the home-building field, it is for these two purposes that the California Redwood Association definitely recommends this wonderful wood.

Painting and (or) Staining Redwood Exteriors:

There are, throughout the United States, innumerable Redwood-sided homes which never have been painted, stained or oiled and which are still in perfect condition after decades of service.

Naturally so, for California Redwood, in the “All-Heart” grade, is far more durable than any “white” (or light colored) wood.

But for those persons who want an exterior in a warm, rich natural color and who desire insurance against deterioration *in addition* to that given by the use of Redwood; who prefer a protective coating that will prevent discoloration of siding, window sills, stucco, etc., there is suggested the use of a high-grade heavy bodied waterproof oil. Architects have reported entire satisfaction with such treatment.

Preliminary report by the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin (based on nation-wide tests), indicates very clearly that: (1) Dry California Redwood takes and holds paint unusually well; (2) No modification of standard, high-grade commonly used house paints, or of customary methods of application, is necessary; (3) such standard paints, applied in accordance with standard practices, resist disintegration, and retain their pleasing appearance, longer than is the case on most other woods.

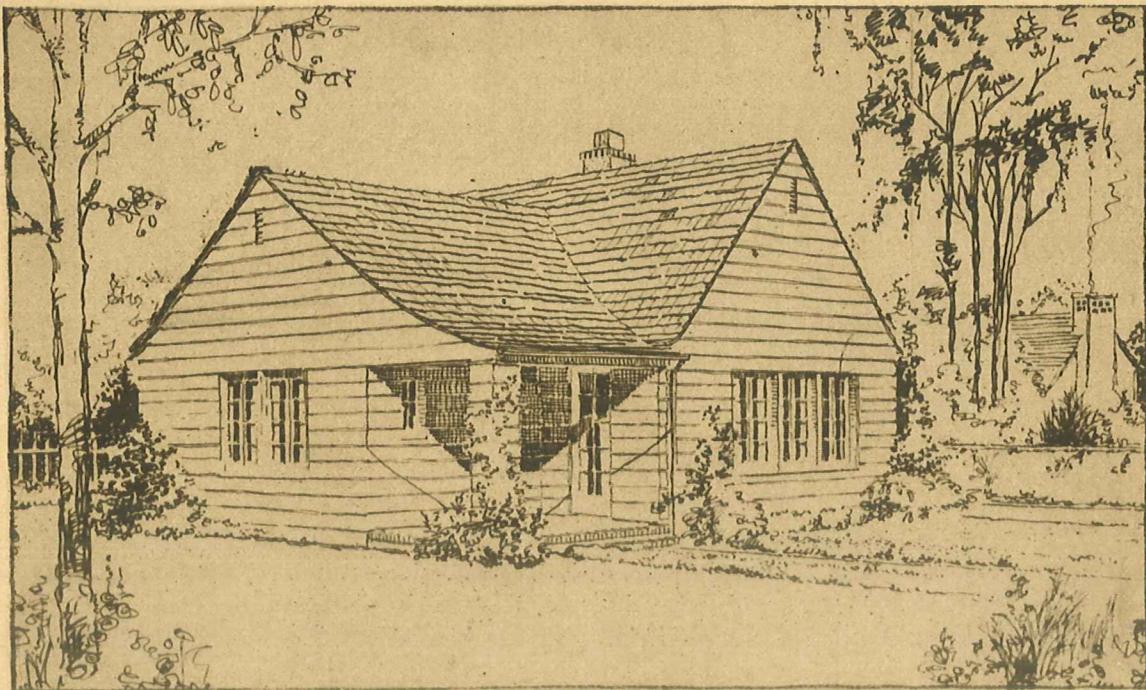
For the Government tests two widely used types of white house paint were employed in these experiments—namely “Lead and Oil” and a typical high-grade “prepared” paint, the pigment portions of which contained zinc oxide and “inert” in addition to white lead. Painting was done in three-coat work, using the following reductions with linseed oil for the several coats:

For the “Lead and Oil” Paint

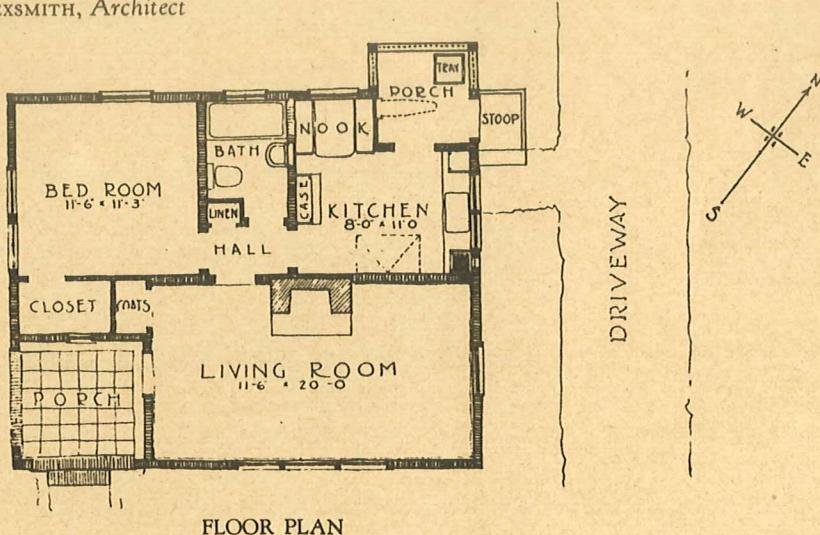
	1st Coat	2nd Coat	3rd Coat
Paste, White Lead, Lbs.....	100	100	100
Oil, Raw Linseed, Gals.....	4	1 1/2	3 1/2
Turpentine, Gals.....	2	1 1/2	1/8
Liquid Paint Drier, Gals....	1/8	1/8	1/8

For the “Prepared” Paint

Prepared Paint, Gals.....	1	1	1
Oil, Raw Linseed, Gals.....	1/4	1/8	none
Turpentine, Gals.....	1/8	none	none



Honorable Mention
H. O. Sexsmith, Architect



FLOOR PLAN

Twosome

PICTURED nestling in a colorful setting of vines and flowers, "Twosome" approaches the ideal as a perfect 3-room cottage. Domesticity is a dominant note—quiet, peaceful, contented.

The touch of the demure in that gentle slope of the roof over the porch. Incidentally, the roof allowing ample attic space and ventilation for warmer climates.

Disposition of space is masterfully handled in the plan. For example, the placing of the breakfast nook, convenient hall-way, the coat closet cut from the bedroom closet without harm to the latter.

To face the south. 737.8 sq. ft. Architect's cost estimate \$2495.00.



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MAY-1929

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